Christian Register.

"AND WHY EVEN OF YOURSELVES JUDGE YE NOT WHAT IS RIGHT?"—Luke xii. 57.

DEVOTED TO UNITARIAN CHRISTIANITY, SOUND MORALS, LITERATURE, AND NEWS.——PUBLISHED AT 166 WASHINGTON-STREET.

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Calcutta Unitarian Mission.

The following article from the Bengal Hurkaru, of January 3d, was alluded to in our last. We make no apology for introducing the whole, as it cannot fail to be deeply interesting to all the real friends of Christian truth.

Agreeably to public announcement, a General Meeting, of the Friends and Supporters of Unitarian Christianity in Calcutta, was held at the Hurkaru Public Rooms, on Sunday evening, the 30th ultimo. After an appropriate prayer by the Rev. W. Adam, Theodore Dickens, Esq. was called to the chair.

The Chairman introduced the object of the Meeting, by briefly stating the circumstances under which the Calcutta Unitarian Committee was formed in 1821, the small number of individuals that originally composed it, the difficulties with which they had to contend, and the increasing interest which has begun to be felt in their labors, both in India, in England, and in America. He remarked that all who were present, in proportion as their minds were interested in the promotion of pure and rational religion, must feel that their nature was elevated and improved; and although he saw several around him better qualified than himself to preside at this meeting, yet he was grateful for the honor which was done him, and yielded to none in the great importance which he attached to the objects of the Committee, and in his anxious desire to extend the blessings of Unitarian Christianity, to those who were prejudiced against its principles or ignorant of its truths. He then called upon Mr. Adam, the Secretary, to read the Report; but as it was too long for perusal at one time, only extracts were read, the whole being intended for publication.

The design of the Report was stated to be, to communicate information to Unitarian Christians in different parts of the world, respecting what has been done, what is doing, and what is proposed to be done, for the promotion of Unitarian Christianity in India. The first endeavor of the Committee after its institution, was to secure foreign co-operation; in which they have succeeded to a considerable extent, both American and English Unitarians having contributed liberally to aid them in their labors. The first object accomplished by their united means, has been the employment of a Unitarian Missionary, and another object for the attainment of which a public subscription has been opened, is the erection of a Chapel for English worship in Calcutta. The latter object was especially urged in the Report as essential to give full efficiency to the Mission. After detailing the proceedings and intentions of the Committee for the diffusion of religion and knowledge by means of Lectures to the Natives, Schools, Tracts, &c. a summary view was given of the state of the funds, which were classed under three separate heads, the Permanent Fund amounting to Sa. Rs. 25,000,* the interest of which is applied to the support of a Missionary; the Chapel Fund having a cash balance of about Sa. Rs. 9000 in its favor after the purchase of ground for 12,000 Rs. besides Calcutta subscriptions still remaining unpaid to the amount of 5 or 6,000 Rs.; and the General Fund, or Fund for contingent expenses, which consists of annual, quarterly, and monthly subscriptions, and donations amounting to 160 Rs. per month. Adverting to the defective organization of the Committee, occasioned by the peculiar circumstances in which it had taken its origin, the gentlemen composing it recommended a more complete organization under a new and more comprehensive name, that of the British Indian Unitarian Association, and, with that view, proposed a series of Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The first Resolution was moved by Baboo Durakanath Thakoor, and seconded by Mr. Smith,—That this meeting does hereby form itself into a Society, which shall be called the British Indian Unitarian Association, having the same objects and principles as the Calcutta Unitarian Committee, assuming all the responsibilities of that Committee, and receiving their rights, titles, powers and properties.

The second Resolution was moved by Baboo Tarachund Chuckrubuttee, and seconded by Mr. Sutherland—That the members of the Calcutta Unitarian Committee be requested to act as the Committee of the British Indian Unitarian Association for the ensuing year, under the rules and regulations framed by the Calcutta Unitarian Committee for itself, with power to supply vacancies in their own number; and that the Committee be requested to frame and submit to the next Annual Meeting such further regulations as may appear necessary to give efficiency to the Association.

Mr. Sutherland seconded this Resolution. He observed that the talents and worth of the Gentlemen nominated, and the esteem in which they were universally held in this Society, rendered it unnecessary for him to say any thing in favor of such a nomination. He believed that when a Unitarian Chapel should be erected in Calcutta, it would be numerously and respectably attended, and that the principles of Unitarian Christianity would be the only effectual means of dissipating that thick cloud of superstition which has so long hung over this land. He hoped he might observe without offence to any one present (alluding to the native gentlemen) that in no country in the world, was the spread of rational religion an object of more interest to the philanthropist than in British India. Yet let it not be supposed that in India alone superstition exerted its debasing influence. Instances of it were of frequent occurrence in countries esteemed infinitely more enlightened, and he hoped he might be excused for mentioning one example of it which had recently come to his knowledge. Because in his mortal agonies the late Mr. Canning, whose loss Britain now deplores—the brightest star in the galaxy of talent that ever adorned the office of Premier,—had no minister of religion in his chamber, it was alleged that he was an Atheist! A more revolting example of bigotry was never recorded!

Mr. Sutherland concluded, by expressing his opinion, that within the past year more especially, the number of those disposed to listen to the doctrines of Unitarianism had greatly increased, and his conviction that the labors of the association would be attended with success.

The Third Resolution was moved by Mr. Adam, and seconded by Mr. Gordon,—That this meeting views with deep interest the combined exertions of English and American Unitarians to establish a Mission in this country, pledges itself to zealous and persevering co-operation with them, confides in their continued sympathy and aid in the prosecution of the object, and earnestly solicits the assistance and countenance of such Unitarians, both in Europe and America, as have hitherto withheld their support.

Mr. Adam, in moving the Resolution, pointed out the limited resources of the English and American Unitarians, the number and importance of their domestic institutions, and the proof of deep interest in a Foreign Mission which was furnished by the very liberal and disinterested pecuniary aid which, under these circumstances, they had afforded to the Calcutta Unitarian Committee. To show the extent of the interest felt in this object, he enumerated the various places in England and Scotland from which subscriptions in aid of the Calcutta Mission had been derived. He also read a letter which he had just received from Baboo Prusunnu Comar Tagore, expressing that gentleman's regret, that he was prevented by serious indisposition from being present, and stating that he was and should continue to be a warm friend to the cause of liberal religion.

The fourth Resolution was moved by Rammohun Roy, and seconded by Mr. Tate,—That this meeting invites all Unitarians, whether Christian or Hindoo, in every part of India, to form themselves into Associations Auxiliary to the British Indian Unitarian Association, and to place themselves in communication with the Secretary of that Association.

We regretted to observe that Rammohun Roy was laboring under severe bodily indisposition at the time. We understand, that he has since, in some measure, recovered from an attack of rheumatism under which he was then suffering.

At one of the intervals between the seconding of one Resolution and the moving of another, several questions were asked by a gentleman (Mr. Douglas) respecting the rate of subscription, the constitution of the Committee, the disposal of the funds, &c. which were answered by the Chairman apparently to the perfect satisfaction of the meeting.

The Chairman again addressed the meeting, congratulating those who were present on the unanimity which had attended the proceedings of the evening, and on the encouragement which they afforded to the friends of Unitarian Christianity in Calcutta to proceed with firmness and zeal in the prosecution of the high and important purposes for which they were united.

The meeting was then closed by a short extempore prayer by Mr. Adam.

We observed that a distinguished foreign traveller, Count Vidua, was present, besides several other gentlemen of respectability. The auditors appeared to be much interested in the proceedings.

* Sicca Rupees, valued at 50 cents.

DOCTRINAL.

The True Worshippers.

[From the Christian Pioneer.]

The true Worshippers, not those who worship the Trinity; a serious Address to Trinitarians, by a Dissenter from Trinitarianism.

John iv. 23, "The hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the *Father* in spirit and in truth; for the *Father seeketh* such to worship *him*." Such an explicit statement, proceeding from such authority, is adequate to decide the controversy, whether the Father be the supreme and only God. Luke x. 1, 2. Our Saviour, being solicited by his disciples to teach them to pray, does not direct them to say, "O holy, blessed, and glorious Trinity, three persons in one God;" nor, "O God, the Father of heaven, have mercy upon us; O God, the Son, Redeemer of the world, have mercy upon us; O God, the Holy Ghost," proceeding from the Father and the Son, "have mercy upon us;" but, "When ye pray, say, Our *Father* which art in heaven, hallowed be *thy* name," &c. Similar is the injunction in Matt. vi. 6, 9, "Pray to *thy Father*," and in Luke xi. 13, the Father, we are taught, answers as well as hears our prayers, "If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask *him*." Mark xi. 25, 26, corroborates this conclusion, "That your *Father* also which is in heaven may forgive you your trespasses." To which the language of our Lord, John xv. 16, may be added, "Whatsoever ye shall ask the *Father* in my name, *he* will give it you." If it were possible for these passages to leave a doubt, whether or not Jesus was to receive divine worship, that doubt must disappear, in reading the following express injunction of Christ, John xvi. 23, "In that day," after his resurrection, "ye shall *ask me* nothing. Verily, I say unto you, Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you." As in every case, so in this, the practice of our Lord was in strict unison with his precept; and, accordingly, we find that he prays, not to his divine nature—not to God the Holy Ghost—not to the holy and blessed Trinity, but exclusively to the Father, leaving us an example that we should follow his steps. Mat. xi. 25, 26, "I thank thee, *O Father*, Lord of heaven and earth." "Even so *Father*, for so it seemed good in thy sight." Mat. xxvi. 39, 42, "*O my Father*, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me." John xi. 41, 42, "*Father*, I thank thee that thou hast heard me; and I knew that *thou hearest me always*" Let the worshipper of a Trinity read that most beautiful and touching chapter, the 17th of John's Gospel, and he can scarcely, we think, fail to observe the contrast there subsisting between the prayers of Jesus and his own, relatively to the object to whom they are addressed. If, then, the Father is the only proper object of worship—a point as clear as Scripture can make it—then, by the clearest inference, the Father is the only God, agreeably to the teaching of Paul, "To us there is one God, the Father;" and the assertion of Jesus, "This is life eternal, to know thee, the Father, to be the only true God." For religious worship is the peculiar right of God; and he who claims the exclusive appropriation of it, to whom only it is due, is the only God. In consequence, Jesus Christ is not God, except Jesus Christ be his own Father. However high, then, the character or the nature which he possessed, he is not God. The establishment, therefore, of the supremacy of the Father, and there are many other modes of proof than that now alluded to, is the decision of most of the questions controverted by Unitarians. Is it asserted, for instance, that Jesus is God? The answer is, "To us there is but one God, the Father." Is it asserted, that he has two natures? That does not make him the Supreme God; for "the Father" only is "*above* all." However exalted, then, he was, or is imagined to be, the Father is supreme, and Jesus subordinate. Thus is established the essential principle of Unitarianism, the rights of the Sovereign of the universe vindicated, and a Supreme Father, and, consequently, infinite benignity, regarded as the presiding agent over human destiny. We cannot conclude these remarks better than by a quotation from a tract, the production of that eloquent and profound writer, Dr. Southwood Smith:—

"When the disciples of our Lord, perceiving that he, like themselves, was in the daily habit of praying to the Father, and to no other person or being, expressly asked him if this practice were right, and he assured them that it was, by directing them to continue the use of common language—could they possibly believe that they were to worship two other persons besides the one invocated in the form prescribed? Could they conceive that Jesus Christ himself was one of those other persons? He whose most humble and devout addresses to the Father they so often witnessed, could they imagine that this very being was the Father, or an essential part of the Father? If so, to whom could they suppose that *his* devotions were addressed? Could they imagine it was God praying to God; or were they aware it was his human addressing his divine nature? Suppose this to be true, must not the discovery of it have overwhelmed them with amazement? When first the conviction of it entered their minds, must it not have absorbed all their faculties in astonishment and awe! When they came to discover that a Being who had every appearance and property of a man; with whom they had always associated as such; whom they had seen hungry and athirst; whose weary steps, as he travelled from place to place, on the business of benevolence, they had so often accompanied; whose slumbers they had watched, and to the wants of whose nature they had so often ministered; when they came to discover that this being was not what he appeared, and what they had hitherto supposed; that he was not a man, but the self-existent and immortal God; or, at the same time, both God and man,—what a moment must that have been? What amazement, what awe must have seized them? With what reverence must they have approached him? When in future they saw him kneeling down to pray, when they watched him wrapped in devotion,—how must they have looked one upon the other? How must that extraordinary situation, for that most extraordinary Being, have impressed their minds? Is it possible that it should never have caused a single expression of surprise to escape them? Or that, when they were commissioned by this wonderful personage, to disclose these astonishing facts to the world, they should never speak of the error into which they at first fell; of the manner in which it was removed; of the sensations that overwhelmed them on the discovery of the stupendous truth; that, on the contrary, they should continue to speak to him, and of him, as if none of these things had ever happened; that they should represent him in all manner of situations but that one which must have been infinitely more memorable and interesting to them than any other, and should give him all manner of high and dignified appellations but that one which is most exalted of all, and the most descriptive of his nature? The term God-man, essential to the hypothesis that Jesus Christ possesses a human and divine nature, was invented as soon as the doctrine was conceived; but being altogether absent from the minds of the writers of the New Testament, the term which is descriptive of it, is no where to be found in the records of his life and doctrine.

"To conclude. What is it renders any body of Christians worthy of the esteem and friendship of their brethren? Is it an invariable and close adherence to the Scripture? Unitarians contend, that they can not only express every peculiarity of their faith in the very words of Scripture, but that there are no other words by which they can express them with so much precision and energy. Are they asked concerning their faith in God? They answer in the words of Paul, "To us there is but one God, the Father." 1 Cor. viii. 6.—Are they questioned concerning his nature? They reply in the words of John, "God is love." 1 John iv. 8.—Are they asked concerning their belief in Christ? They answer with Peter, "Jesus of Nazareth, a man approved of God by signs and wonders, which God did by him." Acts ii. 22.—Are they questioned concerning his office? They say with Paul, "There is one God, and one Mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus." 1 Tim. ii. 5. But what other sect is there that can thus express the peculiarities of their faith in the language of Scripture? Where do the Trinitarians find their favorite phrases, Trinity, Triune God, incarnate God, God-man?

"These are some of the considerations which weigh upon the minds of Unitarians, which they can remove by no effort, and to which they call the serious and solemn attention of their fellow-christians."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

The Greeks.

Mr. Reed,—

As the public attention is now engaged in the affairs of the suffering Greeks, and application made to our principles and feelings in their behalf, and as the misconduct of some of the nation has disinclined some persons from contributing to their wants, it has been thought that the following statement and apology for them may have some effect in removing the objections, and promoting the benevolent design, of those who are soliciting charity for this injured people. I therefore send you some observations and extracts on this interesting subject for the Register, if you see fit to give them a place.

It is frequently said the Turks are more honest in their dealings than the Greeks; and if true, is it not to be accounted for, from the different condition of the two nations?—The Greeks, as a conquered people, have always been kept under oppressive laws by the Turks—they have no control, in general, over their property, which is taken from them by unfeeling task-masters. Oppression leads men to the practice of deception, to avoid the depredations of tyranny. It tends to corrupt and debase the mind; to discourage and destroy noble and generous sentiments, and tempts men to dishonesty in some cases. In general the Greeks have no share in the government. The Turks are absolute masters, and the Greeks in the condition of slaves. Absolute masters often abuse their power by acts of injustice and oppression; and slaves are driven by such treatment to the practice of dishonesty and all the means in their power to better their condition. To make men honest, it must be made for their interest to be so. To make them good subjects, the government must protect them from oppression, and not be instrumental to it; it must be a benefit and not a curse to them. It is very unfortunate for the cause of the Greeks, that some of them have violated the laws of society, by depredations on the property of their friends. This has thrown a cold mantle over the charity of some persons, who, otherwise, would have contributed to their relief. But this misconduct ought not to be applied to the nation, who, as a people, are innocent. We are told that this evil practice originated from necessity, to prevent death by starvation: and if hunger will break through stone walls, it will sometimes violate the laws of society; but to continue the practice after the necessity ceases, is a gross violation of moral principle, and deserves severe punishment. What is the best remedy for the evils arising from oppression? Is it not best to remove the cause? to free the Greeks from the oppression of their task-masters; to restore them to their natural rights, by taking off the weight which presses the unfortunate Greeks down to the dust, and deprives them of many of the benefits of society—to relieve them from a state of comparative slavery, which is so discouraging to the practice of the moral virtues, to literary and mental improvement; to free them from a state which cherishes the practice of the ignoble arts of deceit and dishonesty; a conduct, which more independence, more knowledge, more security of property and protection against extortion, would in a great measure, if not wholly, do away! Such misconduct is the appendage of slavery, and seldom prevalent among a people who enjoy a mild government, and have their natural rights and privileges secured to them. This is proved by the different condition of some of the Greeks who are less oppressed by the Turkish government. These are a better people, more correct in their morals, more upright in their conduct.

The island of Scio is an instance of this statement. This now unfortunate island was once the most prosperous; the inhabitants the most improved, and more happy than the inhabitants of any of the islands in the Archipelago. A philosophical traveller and naturalist, (Olivier) who visited many of these islands in the year 1793, gives the following account of the state of the Greeks.

"The baneful effects, [says he,] of the Turkish oppression upon the morals and industry of the people, was every where seen among the Greeks, who inhabit those islands. The legislator, who may wish to observe the influence of Institutions and Laws on the morals, character and industry of man, ought principally to turn his eye towards a people, who, living under the same sky, on the same soil, professing the same religion, differ, nevertheless, to such a degree as that they appear incognisible.

"After having crossed a little arm of the sea, I arrived at Scio, [says he,] and I thought myself transported into another region, into another climate. I had seen the Greek bent under the yoke of the most frightful despotism. He was deceitful, rude, timid, ignorant, superstitious and poor: here, in this island, he enjoys a shadow of liberty—he is honest, civil, bold, industrious, witty, intelligent and rich. Here I no longer find that pride and meanness which characterise the Greeks of Constantinople, and of a great part of the Levant; that timidity, that cowardice, which is occasioned by perpetual fear; that bigotry, which prevents no crime. The females are of agreeable forms, soft and animated colors, beautiful, amiable, social, and chaste in their manners; more amiable than those of Constantinople, because they are more courteous, more lively, more witty:—they enjoy *more liberty* than elsewhere, and seldom abuse it."

This difference, he says, arises from their feeling less the hand of power, the oppression of avarice.

"For this island is under the *protection of the Sultana*, whose appendage it is. And though the inhabitants pay an annual tax to the Capitan Pacha; yet the Sultana will not allow any oppressive exactions. They choose their own governors, and live under their own municipal laws, though subject to the despot at Constantinople."

Such was once the condition of the people of Scio; yet this island, the despot chose to involve in the disasters of war, and spread destruction through it by fire and sword; putting the men to death; destroying part of the women and children, and sending the others into slavery—the women of Scio, and *such* women, to gratify the brutal lusts of their barbarian conquerors. Can we help feeling pity and compassion for this people in their extreme sufferings? Many of them are now destitute of shelter, food and raiment? Can we refrain from stretching out the hand of charity to assist them, and in some degree mitigate their sufferings? In the exercise of this charity, in feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and relieving the prisoner, we discharge one of the most noble and interesting duties of Christianity. Let it be remembered also, that the Greeks are cruelly treated because they are *Christians*, and will not renounce their faith and embrace Mahometanism. And while we, as Christians, are exhorted to "do good unto all men," in the exhortation is added, "especially to those who are of the household of faith."

Of the Russians, Turks and Greeks.

The Rev. Mr. Broughton, Prebendary of Sarum, &c. &c. in a work entitled a Prospect of Futurity, published in 1768, notices some prophecies, which he thinks are yet to be fulfilled before the conclusion of the Christian dispensation. Among others, he applies the 2d wo in the Apocalypse to the downfall of the Ottoman empire. After mentioning some of the European powers, which may be instrumental in bringing about this event, he adds,

"But the power I have chiefly in view, is the Russian Empire, as a place, where the religion of the Greek Church is principally embraced. It is certain that there are great numbers of Christians of that communion in the Turkish dominions, notwithstanding they are made to

suffer such hard usage as must naturally have, long ago, driven all Christians out of Turkey, or have extinguished their very name, were they not, as Bishop Newton observes, in his fulfilment of prophecy, 'preserved to answer some great and mysterious end of Providence.' And what end of Providence more likely to be answered by their preservation than the *Downfall* of the Turkish empire? The grievances of the Christians in Turkey may produce an interposition of their fellow Christians in Russia, for their redress. This refused, may kindle a war between the Russians and Turks. On which occasion, it is natural to suppose, the Greek Christians in Turkey will flock from all parts to the standard of Russia. And this may add such strength to the Russian armies as shall give them an irresistible superiority over their enemies, and enable them to carry their victorious arms to the very gates of Constantinople. By some such means, we may humbly conceive, the Providence of God will interpose to bring about the ruin of the Ottoman or Turki h empire."

Whether this be a proper application of the prophecy mentioned, or not, is not for us to say at present. I quote the passage to shew the singular coincidence between the Rev. author's words, written 60 years ago, and the present state and aspect of affairs respecting the Greeks and Turks, and the Russian and other allied powers, united for the emancipation of the oppressed Greeks. Should such an event take place, as the writer of the above states, may not the obstinacy of the Turks in refusing to listen to the proposition of the allied powers verify the observation made long since, " Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat?"

Sir John Malcom in his sketches of Persia, through which country he travelled, gives the following observations of a native of high rank, which may be interesting at this time.

"Abdalla Aga, the former governor of Bassorah, who was remarkable for the vigor of this intellect, and frankness with which, though a Turk, he expressed his sentiments, said, "From the Grand Seignior to the lowest peasant in the empire, they are alike devoid of public virtue and patriotism. The spirit of religion, which has long been the only bond of union that has kept this unwieldy state together, is every day becoming fainter; and while the Wahabees are making converts of the inhabitants of Arabia and Syria, the provinces of Turkey in Europe are relaxing from their religious zeal, and becoming every day more ripe for the rule of these Christian nations, under whose power they must soon fall."

Sir John observes, "that there is much truth in the picture, which Abdalla drew of the Turks. Upon being asked his opinion of Persia, he, (Abdalla) replied, that he thought it twenty times worse than Turkey; the inhabitants were to the full as devoid of every public principle, and much more ignorant."

We have learnt how Persia has fared in the hands of Russia. It remains for us to see how Turkey will be treated. Sir John Malcom is a recent traveller through Turkey and Persia. P.

CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

BOTON, MAY 31, 1828.

Congregational Convention. The Convention of Congregational Ministers in Massachusetts met, as usual, on the afternoon of Election day, at the new Court-house in this city, to transact the usual business. According to custom, the preacher, (Rev. Dr. Griffin) presided. But little business of importance came before the Convention. Rev. Dr. Codman was re-appointed Scribe, and Rev. Mr. Frothingham Treasurer.

The only circumstance in the business of the Convention, which excites attention, or is worthy of particular remark, relates to the choice of a preacher.

It may be proper to state, for the information of distant readers, that the Convention here named, consists of all the Congregational ministers in the State, and that it is held primarily, for the benevolent purpose of collecting and appropriating funds for the benefit of the indigent widows and orphans of deceased Congregational clergymen.—And though questions of Ecclesiastical order and dicipline have sometimes been submitted to the Convention, yet its decisions have been uniformly considered in no respect *authoritative*, but only *advisory*. The acquaintance preserved by this intercourse, between clergyman of different religious views, together with the circumstance that they were united in the promotion of a most interesting charity, operated favorably, for many years, in discouraging that spirit of theological rancour and exclusiveness, which was perceived to exist in the breasts of some. In the early days of the Convention, the Exclusive sect was quite a minority of the Convention; yet the liberal party, for the sake of cultivating a spirit of Christian forbearance, united with the minority every other year, in electing a preacher nominated by them. Of late years however, by the zealous efforts of the orthodox party in multiplying orthodox religious societies, and in calling their number together on these occasions, a majority of that class of ministers has been present at the Convention. Instead, however, of pursuing the liberal and conciliatory course adopted by the former majority of the Convention, they have united in the illiberal and unworthy policy of depriving the minority of the Convention of the privilege of electing, in their turn, a preacher of their own views. In 1822, and the three preceding years, the preachers elected were all orthodox. But the public frown on this exclusiveness induced the leaders of the party, for awhile, to relax the rigid features of their policy. Two ministers classed with the liberal party have since that time been elected as preachers. Recent events however have evinced that the spirit of exclusiveness is not extinct. Regardless of the rights of the minority, and of the example of conciliation which they have always set in this respect,—the orthodox party have again violated the rule of the alternate choice of a liberal preacher and an orthodox preacher. We have stated this fact, because it is proper that the community should know what manner of spirit is in this class of ministers; and that they should have some data, by which to judge what are the final purposes they are aiming to accomplish.

To us it seems, that the inference is not to be resisted, that the plan is, by a rigid system of exclusiveness, to cast a public odium on all who dissent from their dogmas; and to destroy, as far as may be, their reputation and influence in the community. We are not a little surprised, that they are so blind to the real spirit of the mass of the community, as to suppose that such measures can be carried through. Have they yet to learn that the orthodoxy of the community, as a whole, is not to be measured by the orthodoxy of the clergy? We fear they have; and with grief we say it,—we fear, too, that many of the leaders of the party have yet to learn a thing of quite different importance,—*what is the true spirit of the religion of their Master.*

Religious Anniversaries.

The Anniversaries of a large number of religious Societies and Associations, patronized by the different denominations of Christians, have been held in the city, during the present week. Of the reports and doings of several of these, we shall give as full and correct an abstract as circumstances will admit.

Massachusetts Bible Society. The annual meeting of this excellent institution, was held on Monday afternoon, at the Church in Chauncey Place. The Rev. Dr. Pierce, of Brookline presided. The meeting was opened by prayer, by Rev. Mr. Sharp, and the annual Report was read by the Rev. Mr. Wisner.

We learn from the Report, that 2644 Bibles and 2414 Testaments have been distributed by the Society during the past year. The whole number distributed since the formation of the society has been 26,742 Bibles, and 18,523 Testaments.

The Report proceeds to speak of the efforts and success of the American Bible Society, during the past year. It is stated also, with just commendation, that in nine different States resolutions had been passed, to supply, within a limited period, the whole population with the Bible. An imitation of this benevolent endeavor, has been attempted by the Massachusetts Bible Society.

The Trustees issued circulars in October last, calling the attention of Auxiliary Societies, and of the benevolent generally, to the subject. Favorable results have already been manifested, and it is confidently expected that the benevolent purpose will, in due time, be effected throughout the Commonwealth.

The acceptance of the Report was moved by Richard Fletcher, Esq. who accompanied his motion with remarks on the origin of Bible Societies, their claims to patronage, &c. His motion was seconded by Rev. Mr. Grafton, of Newton, who addressed the meeting on the subject.

Rev. Dr. Tuckerman then proposed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this Society recognizes, with devout gratitude, the goodness of Providence, in inspiring the friends of humanity and religion, in various parts of the world, with an active zeal for the circulation of the Holy Scripture."

Dr. T. accompanied this resolution with appropriate remarks, and particularly alluded to the liberal principles by which the Society was founded, by which a union of effort was secured from Christians of the various denominations.

Dr. Tuckerman was followed by Rev. Mr. Maffit, who in the course of his remarks alluded to the great contrast in the condition of the people of his native country, and of the United States, in respect to Christian liberty and Christian knowledge.

Rev. Dr. Gardner, of the Episcopal Church, moved the following resolution, which he accompanied by remarks at some length.

"Resolved, That this meeting cordially approve the object of this Society to supply every destitute family in the county with the Scriptures; and they pledge themselves to its support."

This resolution was seconded by Rev. Dr. Jenks, who addressed the meeting.

Respectful allusion was made in several of the speeches to the late venerable President of the Society, Hon. *William Phillips.*

Rev. Dr. Pierce, of Brookline, was elected President of the Society, in the place of the late Mr. Phillips.

American Unitarian Association. The third anniversary of this important Association was celebrated at the Church in Federal-street, on the evening of Tuesday. The friends of the cause, in the promotion of which this Society is now engaged, have been greatly cheered and encouraged by the intelligence received from different sections of the country, in relation to the progress of liberal principles, and by the zeal and animation with which many of the leading men of our community have espoused and lent their aid to the support of these principles. The Church where the Association assembled on this occasion was literally thronged with ladies and gentlemen, many of whom were from distant parts of the Commonwealth. The meeting was opened by prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Porter, of Roxbury.

After prayer, the Secretary of the Association, Rev. Ezra S. Gannett, read the Annual Report of the Executive Committee.—The purposes for which the Association was formed, are the "diffusion of religious truth, and the increase of true religion." The Report, on this occasion, noticed briefly those circumstances which are thought to be peculiarly interesting through their connexion with these purposes. These circumstances were, among others,—the publication of tracts,—the labors of missionaries,—the maintaining an extensive correspondence,—the formation of auxiliary societies,—the formation of a library,—the expressions of sympathy by Unitarians of foreign countries,—the formation of a society for the gratuitous distribution of books and tracts,—and also of a Sunday School Society—and the establishment of new periodical publications.

The Report concluded with an eloquent and affecting allusion to the dispensations of Providence in the removal by death, of two able and distinguished supporters of the principles of Unitarian Christianity and Christian liberty, the late Rev. Robert Little of Washington, and Judge Howe of Northampton.

After the reading of the Report, a resolve was moved by the Hon. Judge Story, that it be accepted.

The Rev. H. Ware, jr. rose, and after stating the satisfaction and encouragement which he, as one of the Executive Committee, felt in witnessing so large and respectable an assembly convened on the occasion, expressed his earnest hope, that the resolve for accepting the Report would not be allowed to pass without some words of encouragement and sympathy from the gentlemen present.

The President, Rev. Dr. Bancroft, of Worcester, then called Rev. Dr. Channing, who rose and spoke for some minutes with great animation and eloquence, on the encouraging circumstances connected with the progress of Unitarian Christianity. These circumstances are, the place where, and the character of the people among whom, the spirit of free inquiry and of independent thinking first burst forth. He said it not boastingly, but with gratitude,—it was in the most enlightened portion of the most enlightened country of the world,—a place which, by its ardent love of freedom, had gained the honorable appellation of the "Cradle of Civil Liberty," and which well deserves the name of the Cradle of Religious Liberty.

It was an encouraging circumstance also, that these principles have been carried forward by the most gentle, pacific and honorable means—by dispassionate addresses to the understandings of a thinking and intellectual people; by reason, and fair argument, and cool reflection; not by the authority of the civil arm, on the terrors of the Inquisition. This is but a meagre sketch of *some* only of the leading thoughts of his address.

Dr. Channing was followed by Judge Story, of Salem, who addressed the meeting with great eloquence and power for upwards of half an hour.

It would be in vain for us, in the short time allowed for preparing the notice of the several anniversaries of the week, to attempt any thing like a just abstract of the different addresses on this occasion. Among other appropriate topics alluded to by Judge Story, he spoke at large, and with great earnestness, on the dangerous conspiracy against the Christian liberty of the community, in the lately adopted plan of Trust Deeds, which he had no hesitation in saying, were, in his view, a violation of the Constitution of the State.

The following resolution was then submitted by Rev. Dr. Thayer, of Lancaster, and seconded by Mr. Farley.

Resolved,—That the state of religious sentiment, and the progress of religious inquiry, are such as to afford encouragement to the friends of truth.

The Rev. Mr. May, of Brooklyn, Conn. moved the following resolve, which was seconded by Rev. Mr. Sullivan, of Keene, N. H.

Resolved,—That we highly disapprove the spirit of acrimony and misrepresentation, which is too often discovered in the religious publications of the day.

Stephen Higginson, jr. Esq. of Cambridge submitted also the following resolution.

Resolved,—That the increasing demand for Unitarian preachers calls for an increase of the means by which this demand may be supplied.

The several gentlemen who submitted and seconded these resolutions addressed the meeting, earnestly and eloquently, tho', from the lateness of the hour, not so much at length as they would otherwise have done.

The meeting was closed by a hymn, sung by the whole assembly standing.

The patient and apparently delighted attention given by the large assembly of ladies and gentlemen convened on the occasion, gives encouraging proof of the sypmpathy that is felt by an intelligent and religious community, in the success and progress of this important Institution.

Evangelical Missionary Society. The Anniversary meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday, P. M. at the Vestry in Berry-street. The Hon. Judge Thacher was re-elected President, Rev. Dr. Thayer, Vice President, and Benjamin Guild, Esq. Treasurer. Alden Bradford, Esq. having declined a re-election to the office of Secretary, the Rev. George Ripley was appointed.

After the transaction of the regular business of the meeting, the Society adjourned at half past seven to the church, where a discourse was delivered agreeably to appointment, by the Rev. Charles Brooks, of Hingham. By the kind assistance of several ladies and gentlemen of taste and skill in music, this part of the performances was rendered highly interesting and impressive.

Christian Knowledge Society. The Society for promoting "*Christian Knowledge, Piety and Charity*," held its annual meeting, agreeably to appointment, on Tuesday afternoon, at the Vestry of the Church in Chauncey Place. After the transaction of the usual business, the Society adjourned to the Church, where an appropriate discourse was delivered by Rev. William Ware, of New-York.

Suppression of Intemperance. The Massachusetts Society for suppressing Intemperance, held its anniversary on Thursday evening, at the Church in Federal-street. The public discourse was delivered by J. B. Flint, M. D. of this city. A more particular account of the discourse will be found in an article among the original communications.

Ordination. We understand that the Ordination of Mr. Daniel Austin, from the Theological School at Cambridge, as Pastor of the First Congregational Society in Brighton, will take place, on Wednesday next, June 4th; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Stetson, of Medford.

Ordination at Dennis. The ordination of Rev. Daniel Mansfield Stearns, as Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in North-Dennis, took place on Wednesday, 14th of May. The following was the order of services:

Introductory prayer by Mr. Hersey of East-Barnstable; Sermon by Dr. Lowell of Boston; Consecrating prayer, by Mr. Shaw of Eastham; Charge by Mr. Simpkins of Brewster; Right hand of Fellowship by Mr. Stearns of Stoughton; Address to the Church and Society, and Concluding Prayer, by Mr. Stone of Provincetown.

New-York Anniversaries. A correspondent of the Vermont Chronicle speaks with censure of the forwardness of young men, by whom the principal addresses at the meetings were made, and who took on themselves to direct the affairs of some of the meetings, whilst age and wisdom were silent, though prepared to speak if opportunity had been given.

In a postscript the same writer says—"If the forwardness of some young men, on these occasions, is to be imputed to the directors of our societies, I am perfectly willing they should draw upon themselves the full weight of the rebuke."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Children's Books.

For the Christian Register.

Mr. Editor,—

I was pleased by the appearance in the last *Register* of a list of Juvenile Books, and which come too under the sanction and recommendation of a reading committee. We believe it has been with considerable expectation and solicitude that many of those engaged in the instruction of the young, and, more particularly, those connected with Sabbath Schools, have looked for this list. In justice to the committee—We are not disappointed in the selections; and judging from such books, as have come under personal observation, they are justly recommended.

There is however one circumstance to be regretted, without the least reflection on them, that they had not designated such as were proper to be read and used on the Sabbath. Religious Education, in some of the popular forms, from the advantages, and circumstances of the times, seems to be receiving a new direction. And is it not important, while we are endeavoring to relieve the young, from the deficiencies and mistakes of the past, in the many books that have been written, calculated to inspire forbidding views of religion,—not to go to another extreme, that of blending, with our religious instruction and books,—books, and instruction, which have no connexion with religion at all. If for instance many of the books here presented, were introduced into our Sabbath School libraries, while they may be valuable, and containing much useful knowledge, on other subjects, would they not often secure the notice of children, in preference to those of a more moral, religious character, and altogether in place in a Sabbath School library, and to be read on the Sabbath. Should the committee favor us with a continuance of their labors, they will doubtless confer an additional benefit, by making this discrimination. Those who are immediately engaged as instructors, would be relieved from a duty, which they may not have the time, if the necessary judgment and taste, to perform themselves.

I would mention a plan, which would come in aid of this arrangement; which was carried into operation during the last season, with good success. I mean the establishment of two libraries, a Juvenile and Sabbath School, for the use of those children in attendance at the School. In the instance alluded to, no scholar is permitted to receive a *book* from the Juvenile Library, on the Sabbath, by which the children are directed naturally, and properly, to such books, as are proper, in their proper time. The Juvenile library originated with the children; they were permitted by their parents to make small contributions themselves, that it might the better secure individual interest and pleasure,—it has done so. And while the books read on the Sabbath, and taken from the School Library, have afforded improvement and instruction, those taken from the Juvenile Library, at other times equally afforded the same, and all the advantages of separating the libraries, realized to the friends of the young, without any diminution of their happiness or improvement.

H.

For the Christian Register.

Mr. Reed,—

I saw in the last Register an advertisement of Kenrick's Exposition, in which it was stated, that the work was "published at the recommendation of many of the clergy and laity." I fear that this may give wrong impressions, though unintentionally. That many of the clergy value *highly Kenrick's Commentary*, is true. But I apprehend that all of them consider it as having objectionable parts, and that a large majority of them have wished that several omissions should be made, for the purpose of adapting it to the wants and prevalent views of American Unitarians. I have no objection that the work should be published here precisely as it appeared in England. But I am not willing that any here should be made responsible for the opinions it contains. No minister, I presume, would recommend it without qualifications to his people. It is not a standard by which any would consent to be tried. I repeat it, I have no objection to the publication of works, containing much in opposition to the views which prevail here. Let the press be free, and the public have access to books written in other places by men of different habits of thinking. I only ask, that no man or body of men shall be made to bear the burden of others' opinions. Of the merits of the work in question, I know next to nothing—and have no partialities for or against it. I have no desire to check its circulation. I wish only that it may not be purchased *as* giving the views of any class of men among us. Let it stand or fall according to its own merits. I hope they are sufficient to make it profitable to the public and the publishers. A.

Suppression of Intemperance.

For the Christian Register.

The society which has for its object the Suppression of Intemperance, celebrated its anniversary on Thursday evening. An excellent discourse was delivered by Dr. Flint of this city, abounding with valuable suggestions and important facts. One topic, which was treated with very commendable boldness by the speaker, attracted our particular attention, as being one concerning which, we have thought much and grieved more. We refer to the immense multiplication of places licensed for the retailing of spirituous liquors, which has afforded and is affording such easy means and such strong temptations to tippling and drunkenness. Dr. Flint did well to ask, how it happened that they who had solemnly sworn to preserve the wholesome regulations of the laws on *all* subjects, virtually sanctioned to so great an extent the abrogation of their provisions upon *this?* Confine the case to our city, and reflect what an appalling fact it is, that "685" licensed places of the kind alluded to, are deemed "*necessary*" to exist within its limits! What must be the consequence of such a state of things? Each of these places is a nursery not only of intemperance, but of crime in various forms.—They are pest-houses of iniquity, and will do more to unsettle the good principles of the young, than almost any other cause

which approaches the: for they introduce them to the worst company and the vilest conversation.

Mr. Editor, I would call the public attention to a striking fact, equally applicable to New-York, as to our own city. In both cities many of these places are known by the name of "*Soda Rooms*;" and in both cities, so notorious is it, that the pretended "*Soda Rooms*" are but mere *dram-shops*, that it is absolutely disreputable for a man to be seen entering one. Now, sir, there are many evils growing out of this state of things. A stranger in either of these cities, not aware of the fact, may, from weariness or extreme heat, wish to refresh himself with a draught of one of the prepared mineral waters; and if from Philadelphia or Baltimore, where the "*Soda Rooms*" are uncontaminated by the presence of ardent spirits, and where a gentleman or lady may enter without any fear of injury to their reputation, he will, without hesitation, enter what *purports* to be of the same description, and, in consequence, fasten upon himself the most unfortunate suspicions. Another and much more serious trouble is, that the young are thus tempted to go to these places by stealth, most frequently in the evening; and every one knows that the very fact of having once pursued a crooked course to attain any object, is but a preliminary step to grosser proceedings in future. Stamp disgrace upon any act, and at the same time increase the temptations to perform it, and the very sense of degradation which will follow its performance, however that performance be concealed from the public eye, will be too apt to lead the individual to farther excesses.

Much good has been accomplished by the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, and similar institutions in our country. It by no means requires any very careful observation, in travelling through the country, to perceive strong proofs of this fact. But so long as the evil of which we write is suffered to exist, nay, to grow unchecked, one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the object they propose, remains.—Let our citizens look to this. Let our city government look to it. It is an all-important subject. The petty revenue to be derived from the sale of licenses is not to be thought of, when the public morals are in danger. Boston is, in respect to this subject, behind her sister cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore. Let the scandal, if possible, be wiped away. Let us not be obliged to tell every friend who visits us from those cities, that they can hardly attempt to drink a glass of soda-water here, without the danger of being classed with dram-drinkers and the dissolute. F.

LITERARY.

New Publications.

The following publications have been issued during the present week.

Letters on the Logos. By Charles W. Upham, Associate Minister of the First Church in Salem. 12mo. pp. 215.

Lives of the Twelves Apostles: with Explanatory Notes. By F. W. P. Greenwood, Junior Minister of King's Chapel, Boston. 12mo. pp. 145.

The Recollections of Jotham Anderson. Second edition, enlarged. With other pieces of a similar character. By Henry Ware, jr. 18mo. pp. 189.

An Exposition of the Historical Writings of the New Testament; with Reflections subjoined to each section. By the late Rev. Timothy Kenrick. With a Memoir of the Author. From the Second London Edition. 8vo. Vol. I. pp.

A Discourse delivered at the Installation of the Rev. Mellish Irving Motte, as Pastor of the South Congregational Society in Boston, May 21, 1828. By William E. Channing. 8vo. pp. 44.

The Apostle Paul a Unitarian. Tract No. 19, First Series, of the American Unitarian Association. 12mo. pp.

A serious and friendly address to every one who is halting between two opinions, and is willing to have his doubts, fears and suspicions removed. Tract No. 2, of the Second Series.—18mo. pp. 18.

The Christian Teacher's Manual, designed for families and Sunday Schools. No. 2. 18mo. pp. 53.

Daily Monitor. This work, sometime since noticed in the Register as in a course of publication, and announced last week as just ready for publication, has now made its appearance. It is an 8vo. work of 374 pages, and consists of practical reflections for each day of the year. It appears to be, agreeably to the design announced, a serious and practical work. The following is the exact title of the book:

Daily Monitor, or Reflections for each day in the week; containing practical inferences from Christian doctrines, ecclesiastical history, sacred biography, &c. Intended for the use of all classes, and fitted to the various circumstances of life. By Charles Brooks, Minister of the Third Church in Hingham. 8vo. pp. 374.

It is reported in the Foreign Journals, that three Cingalese Histories, comprising a period of 1800 years, have lately been brought to light in the island of Ceylon, and translations of them are about to issue from the British press. They are said to contain a great deal of information on the obscure periods of Indian history, and also to confirm a number of historical statements hitherto considered as doubtful.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The members elect of the different branches of the Legislature assembled at the State-House on Wednesday morning.

Senate.

In the Senate, the members were called to order by Hon. Mr. Lathrop, of W. Springfield. His Excellency the Governor, being informed that a quorum was present, came in accompanied by the Council and Secretary, and administered the oaths of office to the members present.

The Senate proceeded to the choice of a President, and on the fifth balloting, the Hon. Sherman Leland, of Norfolk, was chosen. The other leading candidates were, Messrs. Keyes, of Middlesex, and Lathrop, of Hampshire. Paul Willard, Esq. was then unanimously elected Clerk. The Governor having been informed of the election of these officers, the Secretary of the Commonwealth came in from the Governor and Council, and delivered the returns of votes for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Counsellors and Senators. These votes were referred to a joint committee.

A committee was appointed to consider in what mode the Legislature will direct the choice of Electors of President and Vice-President to be made.

The Secretary was directed to supply the members with such newspapers as they might choose, not exceeding three papers daily to each member.

On Thursday the 28th, the Overseers of Harvard University applied for the use of the Senate Chamber on the 5th of June, for a meeting of that body, which was granted.

A bill for the choice in this State, of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, by a General Ticket, was reported, read once, ordered to be printed, and Friday 10 o'clock, assigned for its second reading.

The Committee on Senatorial Elections reported in favor of the Election of Thomas Longley, for Franklin. There was, therefore, one vacancy less at the Senate Board than had been stated in the papers.

House.

The senior member from Boston, (Hon. B. Russell,) called the members of the House of Representatives to order. The Governor being informed that a quorum of the House was present, came in and administered the oaths. Pelham W. Warren, Esq. was then chosen Clerk, having 22 votes, all excepting two. The Clerk then took the chair, and the House proceeded to ballot for a Speaker. After three ballotings, William B. Calhoun, Esq. of Springfield, was elected. The other leading candidates were Stephen C. Phillips, Esq. of Salem, and Hon. Timothy Fuller, of Cambridge. After the appointment of some committees, the Governor and Council, and the members of the two Houses were escorted by the Independent Cadets to the Old South Church, where religious services were performed, and an able and appropriate sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Walker, of Charlestown.

On Thursday, an order, that after the present session the Messenger, under the direction of the Speaker, cause accommodations for writing to be made at the seats of the members, was referred to Messrs. Eddy, Ellis and Lawrence.

The committee on the subject reported that the whole number of votes legally returned for Governor is 34,318—of which His Excellency Levi Lincoln has 27,981, and is chosen. The whole number for Lt. Governor is 33,252, of which His Honor Thomas L. Winthrop has 28,854, and is chosen. Accepted.

Messrs. Perkins, Clark and Nelson, were appointed to consider the expediency of providing, by law, that the owners or occupants of land, infested with the Canada Thistle, shall be obliged to mow the same on or before the —— day of —— in order to prevent its spread on the lands of others.

The Senate and House, in Convention, proceeded to fill the vacancies at the Senate Board—when Samuel F. Dickinson was chosen for Hampshire District—Joseph Bowman, for Worcester—John A. Parker, for Bristol—and Robert F. Barnard, for Berkshire.

Mr. Jacob Kuhn has been re-appointed Messenger.

On Friday, Rev. H. Ware, jr. was elected Chaplain of the House.

SUMMARY.

From Europe. The Daily Advertiser gives the following foreign intelligence.

The packet ship Napoleon arrived at New-York from Liverpool on Sunday, bringing London papers to April 24. They are not so late as the information received here by the Izette, but they contain some additional particulars.

There was no information of any change in the posture of affairs in the east. The London Courier, after some comments on some rumors which had prevailed, adds,

"In the mean time, it is quite certain that Russia has not relinquished nor modified her purpose of going to war with Turkey. It is equally certain, though neither France, England, Austria, nor Prussia take part with Russia in the war, they are on the most friendly footing with her. They do not side with Turkey, but they will be ready to offer such counsels as may tend to bring her to a more just and prudent view of her present situation, and her future prospects. Two of those powers, Great Britain and France, allied with Russia in pursuing a system of policy by which they hoped to prevail upon the Porte to accede to the independence of Greece.

"There are two events, either of which may accomplish the object they have in view. If Russia should make a powerful impression upon Turkey by her arms, she may require, as one of the conditions upon which she will make peace, that Turkey shall acknowledge the independence of Greece. Or Turkey, in the event of a signal defeat, may signify to Great Britain and France her willingness to accede to the terms of the treaty of the 6th July, and demand their mediation to adjust the differences between Russia and herself."

"In the House of Commons on the 21st of April, Mr. S. Wortley made some inquires respecting the state of negotiations with this country. Mr. Huskisson in reply said,

"That subsequent to the correspondence laid upon the table of the House, there had been further communications on the subject between Great Britain and the United States of America. He assured the Honorable Gentleman, that there could not be the least objection on the part of the British government to lay all the documents before the public; they had already been published in America. The Hon. gentlemen might also feel satisfied, that the friendly sentiments by which he professed himself actuated towards the United States of America were such as the government of this country would always be disposed and ready to promote in every possible manner. He could further state, that in a few days there would be laid on the table of the House, by command of his majesty, certain credentials which had been passed between this country and the United States; and the ratifications recently received from America, relative to regulating the question of the North West Boundary and other points of moment.

Mr. Huskisson postponed to the 25th his motion for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the state of the civil Government in the Canadas.

It is stated on the authority of private letters from France, that 20,000 French troops are sent to the Coast of Africa. It is reported that the British government has given its consent to the establishment of a Colony on the African coast by France.

The Napoleon, from Liverpool, has on board three celebrated race horses, sent out by Admiral Coffin, for his eastern friends. The names of the horses are Barefoot, a chesnut color, and a celebrated racer; Cerub, a most beautiful bay, and Cleveland, an extraordinary large bay, 16 hands 3 inches high. They are in excellent order. Two of them, we learn, have been successful competitors for the St. Leger stakes, at the Doncaster races. They are to be sent to Boston.

The Dey of Algiers is said to be making suitable preparations to meet the attack of the French troops, and is said to have collected from 60 to 70,000 troops, principally cavalry, in the neighborhood of Algiers.

The London Literary Gazette states that Capt. Foster will sail from England in the course of a few days, in his Majesty's ship Chanticleer, on a voyage of discovery to the South Pole. His extreme destination is the newly discovered group of the South Shetland Islands, but he has conditional instructions to proceed from thence as far as he can, without risk to his ship, towards the South Pole. Capt. F. was with Capt. Parry in his last voyage, and is said to be a scientific man.

The bill to repeal the Corporation and Test Acts underwent a long debate in the British House of Lords on the 21st of April, and finally passed through the committee. The bill was ordered to be printed, and the report to be brought up on Thursday, 24th of April.

The latest accounts from Constantinople say, the Divan considered the war with Russia as inevitable, and defensive preparations were carried on with great vigor.

The Thames Tunnel has been emptied of the water, and the shield examined with the view of continuing the excavations. It was found without injury; but on Sunday the leak again gave way, and the tunnel was gradually filled with water.

April 23. There was a report in the City this morning, that a separate treaty had been signed by Russia and France. *There is not the slightest foundation for it.* The conduct both of Russia and France, has been too honorable, frank, and unreserved to allow an instant's credit to be given to the rumor. Equally and entirely are we convinced that their never has been a question between any of the Allies of negotiating any separate Treaty between themselves, to the exclusion of the third party to the Treaty of July.

Prince Lieven and Prince Polignac transacted business yesterday, both with the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Dudley. *Courier.*

Evacuation of Spain. Bayonne, Agril 8. The General who commands in this place, received this morning a telegraphic despatch from Paris, ordering the French garrison of Pampeluna and St. Sebastian to evacuate those places immediately and return to France.

London, April. 22.—We understand that there is not the least foundation for the report circulated yesterday, that the Emperor of Russia had sent orders to suspend the crossing of the Pruth, on account of menacing remonstrances from the Court of London and Paris. No such menaces have been sent, nor have they ever been contemplated by either Court. Their sincere wish and sole object are to follow the course which is best calculated to preserve the Peace of Europe. We are quite sure than menaces would not be productive of that effect. We have no doubt that the Russian army will cross the Pruth; but we still hope that the Sultan, seeing the danger of his situation—convinced that he will have to fight single-handed—and aware of the mighty and overwelming force that can be brought against him—will listen to more moderate counsels and avert by negotiations the imminent perils to which he must otherwise be composed.

The whole tenor of the Emperor of Russia's language and conduct affords a sufficient pledge that he will not refuse an offer of negotiation on the part of Turkey, if made with the sincere desire to adjust all the differences between the two countries and re-establish friendly relations, nor do we believe that he would exact harsh or severe conditions if satisfied that they would be entered into with good faith by the Sultan. *Courier.*

From Mexico. Mexican papers to April 23 have been received at N. York. Gen. Bravo, Barragan, Castro, and other leaders of the late insurrection, have been banished from the country, and in pursuance of their sentence, they left the capital on the 21st under guard.

Canada. Colonel Sir Francis Nathaniel Burton is appointed to succeed Lord Dalhousie as Governor-General of Canada.

Congress. The Tariff bill has finally passed the two Houses of Congress. It is in a shape more satisfactory to the manufacturers than when first passed by the House. The amendments of the bill proposed by the Senate were adopted by the House at one sitting. As this bill has been a subject of much excitement and interest throughout the country,—and as many of our readers probably take no other paper than the Register, we have published on our last page, (from the Worcester Yeoman) a condensed statement of the duties provided for in the bill as it has passed.

The Tariff Bill has received, as was expected, the signature of the President.

The Senate have confirmed the nomination of Gen. Macomb, as Major General. The nomination of Mr. Barbour, as Minister to England, and Gen. Harrison, to Colombia, have also been confirmed.

In Senate, May 22, Mr. Van Buren, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report on the Message of the President of the United States, in relation to the boundary line between the state of Georgia and the Territory of Florida: ordered to be printed.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill "authorizing a subscription of stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," *were read and concurred in by the House.* (This bill has, therefore, passed both Houses of Congress, and wants only the signature of the President to become a law.)

"The mail received last evening (says the yesterdays Advertiser) gives a report of the proceedings of the Congress on Saturday, the last day of session on which any bill, or joint resolution could pass either House. Both Houses sat until past 12 o'clock on Monday morning. After a short session on that morning, they adjourned; and many of the members for the Eastward, came on in the steam boat of the same day, and arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday morning."

Adams's Swelled-beam Bedstead. This bedstead, for which a patent has been obtained, is made by Mr. Charles Adams, No. 422 Washington-street, a few doors south of the Boylston Market, on the opposite side. The improvement consists in a swelled beam, and such a mode of straining the sacking as to prevent the use of screws. The advantage of the *swelled beam* is, that the sacking is thereby drawn tighter in the centre, where the greatest weight comes. It has been highly recommended by those who have used it, as an article of great comfort and convenience.

The number of Justices of the Peace appointed or commissioned this year, in the State of Rhode-Island, is two hundred and forty-three—thirteen less than the number last year.

Great Fire at New-York. A fire broke out in a livery stable in Bayard-street, New-York, on Monday evening, near the Bowery Theatre, which was soon in flames, and within an hour was a heap of ruins. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by incendaries. It raged about three hours. The number of buildings destroyed was about sixteen or eighteen, besides a large number injured. The estimated loss is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Wesleyan Academy. The Wesleyan Academy (Methodist) Wilbraham, is reported to be in a flourishing condition. The number of pupils is 129.—Of this number 25 are females. The pupils are instructed in the dead languages—and in the higher branches of the Mathematics.

Catholic Emancipation. At an adjourned meeting of the "Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty," held in Baltimore a few days ago, a society was formed, which is to be called, the "Irish Emancipation Society of Maryland," to assist the Catholic Association of Ireland in the laudable efforts to elevate the Irish people, "by healing the dissensions that prevail among them, by educating the children of the poor, by providing employment for industry, and by enabling the voters to maintain their independence against such landlords as would exert over them an improper influence. Their constitution is published in the Maryland papers, together with a preamble, in explanation of their objects.

It must gratify the society in Boston to see that the cause they endeavor to promote has found zealous and active coadjutors among the liberal-minded in different parts of the United States.—It is impossible that New-York, with her thirty thousand Irish emigrants, can long delay to follow the example of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. *Statesman.*

American Academy. At the annual meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, yesterday, the following officers were chosen:

Hon. John Quincy Adams, President.
Nathaniel Bowditch, Vice President.
Edward Everett, Corresponding Secretary.
Francis C. Gray, Recording Secretary.
Thomas L. Winthrop, Treasurer.
Jacob Bigelow, M. D. Vice Treasurer.
Professor Farrar, and Mr. Joseph E. Worcester, with the officers of the Academy, Committee of Publications.

The Rev. Dr. Kirkland, the late Vice President, having resigned, and declined being a candidate for re-election, it was unanimously voted,

That the thanks of the Academy be presented to the late Vice President, for the able and faithful manner in which he has so long presided at their meetings, together with their best wishes for his happiness. *D. Adv.*

Extract of a letter from the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the sole surviving Signer of the Declaration of Independence:

Baltimore, 21st May, 1828.

Dear Sir: I am obliged to you for communicating the resolution of the House of Representatives, giving me the same franking privileges granted to the Presidents of the United States. This privilege I consider an honorable approbation of the part I took in the Revolution, and commands my grateful acknowledgements and thanks.

I am, with respect, your most obedient servant,
CH. CARROLL, of Carrollton.

To John Barney, Esq.

Curious Historical Memoranda. About the middle of the eleventh century it was asserted and believed, that an equestrian statue, in the square of Taurus, was secretly inscribed with a prophecy how the Russians in the last days should become masters of Constantinople. Gibbon remarks, "Perhaps the present generation may yet behold the accomplishment of a rare prediction of which the style is unambiguous, and the date unquestionable."—*Gibbon's Decline and Fall, vol.* 10, *page* 233. The first Roman Emperor, as well as the last, was named Augustus.—The founder of Constantinople was the Emperor Constantine; the last Emperor, who was slain at the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, was a Constantine. The Turkish Sultan's name who took Constantinople was Mahomet. The present Sultan's name is Mahomet.

Schools in Salem. By the annual return of the Schools in this town, just completed, as required by law, it appears that there are 18 Public Schools, at which are taught 966 males and 595 females, at an expense of 9,300 dollars for the past year, (exclusive of the coast of building additional School Houses)—and that there are 58 Private Schools, at which are taught 524 males, and 957 females. Total number of Scholars, 3042—total expense of instruction, 23,550 dollars.

Spots on the Sun. The disk of the Sun exhibits to the telescope, at present, an unusual number of spots. On Wednesday last, we were able to enumerate eleven, one of which, a little north of the centre, was very large, and surrounded by an extensive penumbra. The solar spots are not often more than thirty degrees distant from the sun's equator; but one of those visible on Wednesday, was near the southern limb. Since that time, this spot has disappeared and several of the others have separated into clusters of small spots. Many of our readers will recollect the similar appearances that were exhibited on the solar disk, in 1816. They are sometimes of enormous size, occupying a space of 50,000 miles in diameter; and are occasionally so mutable as to exhibit to the eye of the astronamer, the appearance of exploding into fragments while he is gazing at them. *New-Haven Journal.*

MARRIAGES.

In this city, by Rev. Mr. Pierpont, Mr. Elisha Copeland, jr. to Miss Harriet, daughter of Mr. John Perry all of this city.—On Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr. Ware, Mr. Thomas P. Codman to Miss Eliza Thompson.

In West Cambridge, by Rev. Dr. Holmes, Henry Whittemore, Esq. to Miss Eliza Ann Cutler, both of that place.

In Andover, on Monday afternoon, Rev. Edward Royall Tyler, of Middletown, Conn. to Miss Ann, daughter of Rev. Dr. Murdock, of A.

In Westbrook, Mr. Asa Bartlett to Miss Sally Knight, both of W. On Sunday evening last, Mr. William H. Robbins, of Boston, to Miss Emeline D. Chamberlain, of Westbrook.

In Rowley, Mr. Jacob Vintum, late of Sweden, to Miss Sally Stickney.

In Danvers, Mr. J. L. Mason, of Charlestown, to Miss S. Tarbell.

In Beverly, Mr. John Bomer to Miss Hannah B. Dodge.

In Framingham, Rev. George R. Noyes, of Brookfield, to Miss Eliza Wheeler Buttrick, of F.

In Portsmouth, Mr. Henry B. Hart to Miss Sarah Hill—Capt Samuel Hutchings to Mis. Rebecca Leighton—Mr. Charles Chase to Miss Mary Dearborn.

In Hallowell, Me. Professor Jacob Abbot, of Amherst College, Mass. to Miss Harriet Vaughan.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Sunday last, Mary Buckminster, infant daughter of Henry H. and Mary B. Fuller.

Deaths in this city, on the week ending the 24th, 19, males 9, females 9, still born 1. Disease: apoplexy 1, child bed 1, consumption 4, cancer 1, drowned 1, fits 1, hooping cough 1, inflamation on the lungs 1, do. in the head 1, liver complaint 1, lung fever 2, pluritis 1, white swelling 1, unknown 1.

In Taunton, Mrs. Clarissa Hodges, wife of Mr. David C. Hodges, aged 29 years.

In Northborough, on the the 18th inst. Lieut. Abraham Munroe, aged 91. Mr. Munroe was one of the few survivors of those who bore an active part of the old French War. He was at Halifax, in the regimen of Major Rodgers, of Londonderry, N. H. in the year 1757, and at the taking of Ticonderoga under Gen. Amherst, in 1759. In the time of the Revolutionary War, he came to this town, where he has ever since remained in the capacity of Innkeeper, sustaining the character of an upright and useful citizen.

In Plymouth, Capt. Lemuel Bradford, aged 76, one of the lineal descendants of Gov. Bradford.

In Abington, Mr. Jotham Whiting, aged 82.

In Malden, suddenly, Mary, relict of the late Nathaniel Battelle, Esq. aged 68.

At sea, on board ship George, William G. Oliver, aged 19, of Salem.

In Lynn, Miss Emely Bulfinch, aged 27.

In Portland, Mr. Israel Trow, aged 32; Mr. Asa Kneeland, 42.

In Brunswick, Mr John Rogers, 33; Mr. James R. Hommond, 50.

In Liverpool, Eng. Rev. William Myles, aged 79:—having travelled as a preacher among the Wesleyan Methodists fifty years.

PULMEL.

A SAFE and sure cure in consumptions, (and for that disease only) for a more particular account of which, see an article in the Christian Register of the 24th inst. for sale by,

Ebenezel Wight, Druggist,
Milk opposite Eederal-St.
Boston.

☞ Price $1 per box. 3t May 31.

JOTHAM ANDERSON.

JUST published, at this Office, and for sale by the Booksellers generally, "The Recollections of Jotham Anderson, *Second Edition,* with other pieces of a similar character."

The following is the Author's Advertisement to the Second Edition.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The *Recollections* were originally printed in the Christian Register, and were re-published in a volume about four years ago. To the present edition have been added four chapters, which must be considered as closing the work, though they still leave it incomplete. The other articles were also first printed in the same paper, excepting one, which appeared in the Christian Visitant. The 'Extracts from a Journal' represent strictly and literally what took place. Of the other pieces, some are founded in fact, and some are the offspring of imagination. But the object of all has been to do good, and it is hoped that they have not altogether failed in it. HENRY WARE, Jr.

May 1828.

HYMN BOOKS.

THE Depository of the *Cambridge Selection of Hymns and Psalms*, the various editions, is at Thomas Wells' Book-store, No. 92 Hanover-street, where also is published *Belknap's collection of Psalms and Hymns*, large and small copies. Societies and others can be furnished with supplies of either kind, in such qualities of Binding as they may prefer, at short notice on reasonable terms. Also, for sale as above, various editions of "*Watts'*," "*Worcester's Watts and Select Hymns*," "*Winchell's Watts*," "*Foster's Christian Hymns*," "*Village Hymns*," "*Universalist Hymns*," "*David's and Benedict's Hymns*," and "*Springer's Songs of Zion*," &c

May 31. tf.

DAILY MONITOR.

THIS day published, by N. S. SIMPKINS & CO Court street, corner of Brattle street, Boston, the "DAILY MONITOR," or Reflections for each day in the year; containing practical inferances biog-Christian Doctrines, Eclesiastical history, Sacred biography, &c. intended for the use of all classes, and fitted to the various circumstances of life. By Charles Brooks, Minister of the Third Church in Hingham, Mass. "*What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?*" May 31.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription, *Annotations on the New-Testament;* Compiled from the most approved critical authorities, and designed for popular use. By J. P. Darney.

THE proposed work is designed *primarily* to assist that already numerous and increasing class, the teachers in our Sabbath Schools; though making obviously a very small proportion of those, to whom its usefulness must extend. It is not a little singular, that while books, illustrating the New Testament, have been multiplied, almost to a proverb, the benefit of them has been confined, in a very great degree, to the learned, who need them least. The old English commentators, without exception scarcely, are in the form of ponderous folios; while the foreign critics, both recent and more remote, who are thought to reflect more light on the sacred volume, are locked up in an inaccessible tongue.

As a general rule, it is intended in this work, to present that interpretation *only* of a text, which is, upon the whole, deemed most tenable. But where, of two or more senses, the preference is not easy to be made, both are submitted, without comment, to the judgment and choice of the reader. But the editor is fully sensible of the evil of distracting, by too much variety, the minds of such as have been little exercised in comparisons of this sort. Those comments therefore, which have nothing to recommend them but the ingenuity or the inventive faculty of the author, it is best to pass by without regard.

Though the title do not comprehend so much, this work will include, as there is occasion, amendments on the common version, derived from those more recent; it being obvious, that an improved translation will often itself elucidate a text, rendering all comment superfluous.

It is not meant, by any means, in calling this work 'popular,' to give an idea of it, as rendering needless, attention and thought on the part of the reader. The sense given to a passage, it must needs be, will, at first glance, frequently offend, simply because it is novel. The *scripture use*, however, of words, and phrases, is the only clue to their true meaning; and to learn this use, it is in particular requisite, that the references should be carefully studied and compared.

These "Annotations" will be published in a duodecimo form; and issued in numbers of twenty-four pages, once a fortnight. Price 8 cts. per number, single; to booksellers, ministers, and others, engaging for not less than *five* copies, 6 1-4 cts. per number. The whole volume will extend to from fifteen to twenty numbers: in other words, will not exceed the last named limit May 24.

LIVES OF THE APOSTLES.

HILLIARD GRAY & CO. have just published, Lives of the Twelve Apostles, with Explanatory Notes. By Rev. F. W. P. Greenwood, Junior Minister of Kings Chapel Boston.

POETRY.

THE GRAVE.

By Montgomery.

The *Grave* that never spake before
Hath found at length a tongue to chide;—
O listen!—I will speak no more:
Be silent, Pride!

Art thou a *wretch*, of hope forlorn,
The victim of consuming care?
Is thy distracted conscience torn
By fell despair?

Do foul misdeeds of former times
Wring with remorse thy guilty breast?
And ghosts of unforgiven crimes
Murder thy rest?

Lash'd by the furies of the mind,
From wrath and vengeance wouldst thou flee?
Ah! think not, hope not, Fool! to find
A friend in me.

By all the terrors of the tomb,
Beyond the power of tongue to tell!
By the dread secrets of my womb,
By death and hell!

I charge thee, *live!*—repent and pray;
In dust thine infamy deplore:
There yet is mercy;—go thy way,
And sin no more.

Whate'er thy lot,—whoe'er thou be,—
Confess thy folly,—*kiss the rod*,
And in thy *chastening* sorrows see
The hand of God.

Then, traveller in the vale of tears!
To realms of everlasting light,
Through Time's dark wilderness of years,
Pursue thy flight.

There is a calm for those who weep,
A rest for weary Pilgrims found:
And while the mouldering ashes sleep
Low in the ground;

The soul, of origin divine,
God's glorious image, freed from clay,
In heaven's eternal sphere shall shine
A star of day.

—

IMITATION FROM THE PERSIAN.

[By Southey.]

Lord! who art merciful as well as just,
Incline thine ear to me, a child of dust!
Not what I would, O Lord, I offer thee,
Alas! but what I can.
Father Almighty, who hast made me man,
And bade me look to Heaven, for thou art there,
Accept my sacrifice and humble prayer.
Four things which are not in thy treasury
I lay before thee, Lord, with this petition—
My nothingness, my wants,
My sins, and my contrition.

LADIES' FRIEND.

Advice to Mothers.

The following letter, from the late Lord Collingwood to Mrs. Hall, contains some valuable advice to mothers:—"I had great pleasure," writes his lordship, "in the receipt of your very kind letter a few days since, and give you joy, my dear Maria, on the increase of your family. You have now three boys, and I hope they will live to make you happy when you are an old woman. I am truly sensible of the kind regard you have shown to me in giving my name to your infant; he will bring me to your remembrance often; and then you will think of a friend who loves you and all your family very much. With a kind and affectionate husband and three small children, all boys, you are happy, and I hope will ever be so. But three boys!—let me tell you, the chance is very much against you, unless you are forever on your guard. The temper and disposition of most people are formed before they are seven years old; and the common cause of bad ones is the great indulgence and mistaken fondness which the affection of a parent finds it difficult to veil, though the happiness of a child depends upon it. Your measures must be systematic: whenever they do wrong, never omit to reprove them firmly, but with gentleness. Always speak to them in a style and language rather superior to their years. Proper words are as easily learnt as improper ones; and when they do well—when they deserve commendation—bestow it lavishly.

"Let the feeling of your heart flow from your eyes and tongue; and they will never forget the effect which their good behaviour has upon their mother, and this at an earlier time of life than is thought. I am very much interested in their prosperity, and that they may become good and virtuous men. I am glad that you think my daughters are well-behaved girls. I took much pains with them the little time I was at home. I endeavored to give them a contempt for the nonsense and frivolity of fashion, and to establish in its stead a conduct founded on reason. They could admire thunder and lightning as any other of God's stupendous works, and walk through a church-yard at midnight without apprehension of meeting any thing worse than themselves. I brought them up not to make griefs of trifles, nor suffer any but what were inevitable."

—

Maternal Affection.

[Extract from a Funeral Sermon.]

What other friend has watched, like a mother, over the helpless and uneasy hours of sickness—borne with its petulance—ministered to its infirmities—soothed its pains, and smoothed its feverish pillow? Where are the friends of our prosperity when "the evil days come, and the years draw nigh in which we must say, we have no pleasure in them?" When the clouds of misfortune descend, and poverty and want overtake us—when the heart is sick with the unfulfilment of hope, and the spirit droops over its blasted expectations—when the cup of life is empoisoned by mischance or guile—when the storm hath no rainbow, and the midnight no star—where then are the flatterers of our cloudless skies and our sun-bright hours? When the schemes of earthly ambition fail, and the hiss of the multitude follows our downfall, whither have they departed?—Where is the shadow that attended us, when the sun hath veiled his beams? Where are the summer birds, when the voice of winter sighs in the leafless forests? Alas! it is too often but interest—or convenience—or habit—or fashion—that preserves the friendship of mankind.

But the attachment of a mother, no change of fortune, no loss of influence, not even the loss of character, can destroy. As the triumph of her children is her own, so is their downfall and their dishonor. Her heart bleeds for them instinctively—her tears flow unbidden for their sorrows. Her eye follows them while present, and her soul goes with them while absent. With patience that never tires, and self-denial that never ceases, she cheerfully sacrifices for them her own comforts and pleasures. Her sympathy is felt, not obtruded; her consolation is never officious, and always soothing to the spirit; her friendship is unalterable in life, and strong in death—and she breathes her last sigh in a prayer for the welfare of her children.

Remembrance hovers over every incident, in those calm and blissful days, when her presence gave life its charm. That affection which turned aside the arrows of misfortune—that gentleness which alleviated the pangs of distress—that tenderness which smoothed the pillow of sickness—that hand which held the aching head of pain—that piety and sanctity which kindled in our heart the pure flame of devotion—those smiles which beamed upon us, and ever the brightest when the world was frowning—and that unalterable love which supported us amidst its unkindness and ingratitude—can these ever be forgotten?

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[From the Ladies' Magazine.]

"Young ladies are, now-a-days, taught such a multiplicity of arts and accomplishments, that nothing, which can add to the graces of mind and manner, seems omitted or forgotten. Only one requisite is wanting to complete the system. It is, that these intelligent and accomplished young ladies should be sedulously instructed in the art of applying their knowledge and exhibiting their graces advantageously. Not that they may procure a good establishment, which, as the term is now understood, means a fine house, fine furniture, and a husband who has 'money in his purse;' but that they may be fitted to discharge those important duties which can only make women useful, respectable, truly beloved, and, consequently, happy. The aim of female education, therefore, ought to be, not to exalt those who enjoy its advantages above their sphere, but to make them more capable of performing the part which the laws of society, and, indeed, the nature of things, allot as the peculiar province of the female.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household," is a commendation which every lady, who is the mistress of a family, should be ambitious to deserve; and should she possess genius, and even talent, yet still let her remember that to make a happy *home* for her husband and children, is far more praiseworthy than to make a *book*."

MISCELLANY.

Tariff Bill.

The Worcester Yeoman of the 24th instant gives the following abstract of the Tariff Bill, prefaced by the accompanying remarks.

We are not sufficiently conversant with the course of trade to judge of the effect of all the provisions of the Bill, nor with the existing rates of duties on many of the articles enumerated in the Bill, to understand the extent of the alteration of those duties. We proceed, however, to give a condensed statement of all the duties provided for in the Bill as it has passed, supposing that all of them may be interesting to some of our readers.

The duty of ten cents a Gallon on Molasses is double the existing duty, and is regarded as peculiarly and greatly injurious to the interests of New England. It is to be regretted that the Bill could not have been freed from this objection; but we are nevertheless inclined to believe that the evils resulting from it will not prove so great as has been apprehended—at any rate, not so great as to counterbalance the benefits to be derived from other provisions of the Bill. It was inserted, undoubtedly, in order to render the Bill objectionable to that part of the Country the most interested in manufactures; but we approve of the course of those members from New-Englaud, who voted for the Bill notwithstanding this objection to it, and left the responsibility of this provision to devolve upon those by whose agency it was inserted.

Iron.—On Iron, in bars or bolts, not rolled, one cent per pound*—do. rolled, $37 per ton—pig iron 62 1-2 cents per 112 pounds—iron and steel wire, No. 14, and under, 6 cents per pound; over No. 14, 10 cents—nail and spike rods, sheet and hoop iron, &c. 3 1-2 cents—axes, adzes, sickles, scythes, shovels, wood screws, &c. 10 per cent. additional duty—steel, $1,50 per 112 pounds.†

Lead, 3 cents per pound—leaden shot, 4 cents—red or white lead, &c. 5 cents.

The foregoing duties take effect on the first of September next. The same time was probably intended to be fixed for the operation of the duties on Wool, Woollens, Molasses, Spirits, &c. but the time in relation to the duties on these articles, stands, as originally reported, the 30th of June next.

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* Present duty, 90 cents per 112 lbs.

† Present duty, 1 cent per lb.

Wool—4 cents per pound, and also forty per cent. on the value, until June, 30, 1829, after which an additional duty, on the value, of five per cent. annually, until it is fifty per cent.

Woollens.‡—On all manufactures of wool (*except* carpetings, blankets, worsted stuff goods, bombazines, hosiery, mits, gloves, caps and bindings) the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed fifty cents the square yard, shall be deemed to have cost fifty cents the square yard, and be charged thereon with a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem, until June 30, 1829, and from that time a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem: Provided, That on all manufactures of wool, except flannels and baizes, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed thirty-three and one-third cents per square yard, shall pay fourteen cents per square yard.

Do.—costing from 50 to 100 cents, the square yard, to be estimated at 100 cents, and pay a duty of 40 per cent. until June 30, 1829—afterwards, 45 per cent.

Do.—costing from $1,00 to $2,50, to be estimated at $2,50—and costing from $2,50 to $4,00 to be estimated at $4,00—the same duty of 40 and 45 per cent.

Do.—costing over $4,00 per square yard, a duty of 45 per cent. till June 30, 1829—afterwards, 50 per cent.

On Woollen Blankets, hosiery, mits, gloves, and bindings, 35 per cent. ad valorem. On clothing ready made, 50 per cent. ad valorem.

On Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton carpets and carpetings, 70 cents, per square yard. On all Venetian and ingrain carpets or carpeting, 40 cents. On all other kinds of carpets or carpeting, of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton, or parts of either, 32 cents. On all patent printed or patent painted floor cloths, 50 cents. On oil cloth other than that usually denominated patent floor cloth, 25 cents. On furniture oil cloth, 15 cents. On floor matting made of flags, or other materials, 15 cents.

Hemp—$45 per ton, till June 30, 1829—afterwards $5 more, annually, until the duty is $60 per ton.

Cotton Bagging—4 1-2 cents per square yard, till June 30, 1829—afterwards, 5 cents.

Flax—$35 per ton, till June 30, 1829—afterwards, $5 more, annually until the duty is $60.

Sail Duck—9 cents per square yard, increasing yearly, by half a cent until the duty is 12 1-2 cents per square yard.

Molasses—10 cents per gallon.

Distilled Spirits—15 cents per gallon *additional* duty.

Silks—20 per cent. ad valorem—if from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, 30 per cent. [This is intended to favor the importation of silks from Europe—rather than from India or China where payment must be made mostly in specie.]

Indigo—An *additional* duty of 5 cents per pound from June 30, 1829 to June 30, 1830—afterwards an additional duty of 10 cents, annually, until the whole duty is 50 cents per pound.

Window Glass—sizes above 10 by 15 inches, $5 per 100 square feet.

Vials and Bottles—Not exceeding the capacity of six ounces, $1,75 per gross.

Roofing Slates—Not exceeding 12 by 6 inches, $4 per ton—12 to 14 inches in length $5,00—14 to 16, $6,00—16 to 18, $7,00—18 to 20, $8,00—20 to 24, $9,00—over 24, $10,00—Ciphering Slates 33 1-3 per cent.

The duty on *Cotton Cloths* is increased by estimating as of the value of 35 cents per square yard, and charging with duty accordingly, those whose cost at the place whence imported, with the addition of 20 per cent. if from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, or of 10 per cent. if from any other place, is less than 35 cents per square yard.

There are various provisions in the Bill, designed to prevent an evasion of the duties by low invoices, and by importing goods (especially Woollens) in an unfinished state. These provisions, of themselves, if carefully enforced, will have the effect to protect our manufacturers from most of the evils which they have experienced. Add to this the increase of the duty on woollen cloths, and the protection now to be afforded them, is such as to furnish grounds to believe that the manufacture of woollens will be prosecuted with new energy and ultimate success. A Washington Correspondent of the Northampton Gazette (probably Mr. *Bates*, the Representative from Hampshire) remarks—"We take the bitter with the sweet—but on the whole the Bill is worth much for New England, and if I am not mistaken in my estimate of its merit, it will be found so."

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‡ The present duty on most kinds of Woollens is 33 1-3 per cent.

Peace Sentiments.

In a speech of Mr. Clay, at a dinner lately given him in Baltimore, he concluded with the following testimony against a blind enthusiasm for military renown.

"It is time for the *real* Republican party—that party, under whatever flag its members may have heretofore acted—that party which loves freedom for freedom's sake,—justly to estimate the impending perils and to proceed with an energy, and an union, called for by the existing crisis in the Republic. Regardless of all imputations, and proud of the opportunity of free and unrestrained intercourse with my fellow-citizens, if it were physically possible and compatible with my official duties, I would visit every State, go to every town and hamlet, address every man in the Union, and entreat them by their love of country, by their love of liberty, for the sake of themselves and their posterity, in the name of their venerable ancestors, in the name of the human family, deeply interested in the fulfilment of the trust committed to their hands, and by the past glory which we have won, by all that awaits us as a nation, if we are true and faithful, in gratitude to Him who has hitherto so signally blessed us,—to pause, solemly pause and contemplate the precipice which yawns before us! If, indeed, we have incurred the Divine displeasure, and it be necessary to chastise this people with the rod of his vengeance, I would humbly prostrate myself before Him, and implore his mercy, to visit our favored land with war, with pestilence, with famine, with any scourge other than military rule, and a blind and heedless enthusiasm for more military renown."

—

General Lafayette's Letter.

A letter of condolence, in reference to the death of his father, has been received by Charles A. Clinton, eldest son of the late De Witt Clinton. We copy it from the N. Y. Statesman.

Paris, March 30, 1828.

My Dear Sir: Your particular and friendly attentions to me, make you the natural organ of the melancholy and affectionate feelings, which I wish to be conveyed to the family of your lamented Father. I regret the mournful and unexpected event, as an immense loss to the public, and a great personal cause of grief to me.—Bound, as I was, to the memory of my two beloved Revolutionary companions, your grandfather and grand-uncle, I had found a peculiar gratification in the eminent talents and services of their son and nephew, and in his kind and liberal correspondence, until personal and grateful acquaintance had impressed me with all the feelings of a more intimate friendship. I beg you to be to your afflicted family the interpreter of my deep sympathies, and to believe me forever

Your most sincere friend,

Lafayette.

Col. Clinton.

—

Blasting Rocks.

The Edinburgh Journal of Science contains the following statement respecting a new, and, as it is considered, an improved method of blasting rocks.

A hole was bored about twenty-six inches deep, and one and a half inch diameter, in a large block of greenstone. It was tried to blast this rock with powder and loose sand, and the latter was blown out. The same quantity of powder was again put in, and the mouth of the hole closed with a wooden plug, about five inches long, with a hole bored through it, and driven into the aperture with a mallet. Between the powder and the lower part of the plug an interval of several inches was left, and the communication was perfected by means of a tin tube filled with powder, and passed through the centre of the plug. On firing it the rock was rent in every direction, to the distance of four feet—and several large pieces were detached, one of them weighing fully a ton. The advantages are, that the plug is as safe and more efficacious than the sand, and that with it, the charge, if it goes out may be easily replaced; wheres, with sand it becomes necessary to have recourse to the tedious operation of again scooping out the hole. The great effect produced, is, I conceive, chiefly owing to the interval left between the charge of powder and the plug, as it is well known to sportsmen, that a gun will burst, if the ball or charge is not properly rammed down.

STAGE NOTICE.

THE Office of the Union Stages for Concord Groton, Ashby, Fitzwilliam, Keene, Charlestown, (N. H.) Windsor, Woodstock, to Burlington, Brattleboro', Upper and Lower Canada, Saratoga Springs, Troy, Albany, Buffalo, &c. is removed to No. 4. Elm Street, near Hanover-street. Books kept at said Office; at Holland's Coffee House, Howard-street; at the Tremont Coffee House; and at Hamilton's City Hotel, No. 3, Sear's Buildings. Starts from the above office every morning at 4, A. M. and arrives at Keene same evening at 7 o'clock. The Union Stages Connect with a daily line from Groton to Lowel, at Groton.

This line of Stages is not surpassed by any in New-England, for elegant and fleet horses, easy and well built carriages, and first rate, experienced drivers. Fare from Boston to Keene, (a distance of 80 miles,) $2 50, and about the same rates to any part of the country with which this line is connected.

Any information required by travellers respecting the various routes to different quarters of the United States, will be correctly and cheerfully given by the Agent of the Company, at the Office in Boston, and every facility given, as far as practicable. May 3.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

BY BOWLES & DEARBORN, 72, Washington-street, the Christian Teacher's Manual; designed for Families and Sunday Schools.

Contents. Preface; Origin of Sunday Schools; What should be taught in a Sunday School; What are the requisites in a Sunday School Teacher; Franklin Sabbath School; James and his Sister; Scriptural Representations of God; Observances of Fasting and Praying; The best way to be Happy; What is Prayer; Hymn for a Child; To the Spring; Notice.

"The Christian Teacher's Manual," is published on the fifteenth day of every month; each number contains about sixty pages, 18mo. size, and embellished with a Lithographic Drawing. The whole making two volumes a year, of about 350 pages each.

The work is supported by a number of individuals, associated for the purpose—among whom is the Author of the "Well Spent Hour."

Price Two Dollars a year—payable on the delivery of the third number.

Any person procuring five Subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

All communications in any way relating to the work to be made to the publishers.

April 19. 3t.

TRACT—No. 19.

THE 'Apostle Paul a Unitarian,' being Tract, No. 19, of the 1st series of the American Unitarian Association, just publishhd and for sale, at the Depository, 72, Washington street.

may 24 BOWLES & DEARBORN.

CHARTS, NAUTICAL BOOKS, &c.

JUST received a complete assortment of *Charts*, of general and particular of the whole world. Also, Blunt's Coast Pilot—Shipmaster's Assistant—Expeditious Measurer—Nautical Almanacks, for 1828, '29 and '30—Bowditch's Navigator—Ward's Lunar Tables, &c. &c. On hand Log Books—Cargo Books—Seaman's Journals—Log Paper—Log Slates—Portable Desks and Seaman's Stationary and Cutlery of every description which will be sold at unusual low prices at the sign of the Large Leger, No. 96 & 98, State-st.—by JOHN MARSH. April 26.

THE LADIES' MAGAZINE.

THE Ladies' Magazine, conducted by Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, is published monthly by Putnam & Hunt, at Marsh & Capens' Bookstore, 362, Washington-street, Boston—Terms three dollars a year on delivery of the third number—each number will contain about fifty pages of original matter, printed on fine paper, and a new and elegant type—the whole making two octavo volumes a year, of about three hundred pages each.

From the Philadelphia Church Register.

The Ladies' Magazine. We have received the first two numbers of this periodical, which is under the editorial management of Mrs. S. J. Hale, who is well known to the American public by her writings. The work is intended to promote the cause of female education, and to furnish amusing, instructive, and unexceptionable reading for ladies. We cheerfully wish the attempt may prove successful, and recommend it to our readers as one well deserving encouragement from them. We observe in the numbers which have reached us, the signatures of some highly gifted writers. The sketches of American character, or as they might have been more definitely termed, of New England character are striking.

From the Christian Watchman.

The Ladies' Magazine. The articles which it contains are well written; and not only does it appear to be the object of Mrs. Hale to afford specimens of elegant composition, but to present them in intimate alliance with the most chaste moral sentiments. This Magazine, though well adapted to raise the standard of literary taste amongst the sex, is well worthy the attention and patronage of gentlemen.

From the Boston Recorder.

Ladies' Magazine. When every profession and every class of the community, among our own sex, has its appropriate periodical, we know not why "the Ladies" should not have one also, and conducted by a lady too. The design is rather new, and some may have thought the attempt hazardous. We have believed, however, that the intelligence of New England Females would discover the value of a work intended for their use, and that they would extend to it a prompt and efficient patronage. The character of the work so far as we have been able to judge, is highly respectable, and well calculated to fill the department of our literature, for which it is designed.

From the Christian Register.

Ladies' Magazine. The fourth number of Mrs. Hale's Magazine is just published. The editors of those journals who have examined it, speak of it in terms of commendation. Forming our opinon of the ability, taste, and principles of the editor, from the former numbers, we have no hesitatian in recommending it to the patronage of our readers.

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JOHN LILLEY, No. 79, Market street, corner of Market and Court streets, has lately enlarged his Manufactory, and has now on hand and offers at Wholesale and Retail, at his wareroom, on the most reasonable terms, the largest assortment of articles in his line, to be found in New-England—viz.

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